Physics Test

4. In SI system , the Unit of Power is .....

(a)	(b)	(c) ✓	(d)
Farad	Newton's	Watt	Dynes

5. The Unit of Torque is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) ✓
Nm^2	Fd	ma	Nm

6. One Newton = ...Dynes

(a)	(b)	(c) ✓	(d)
10^{-4}	10^{-5}	10	10^{-6}

Physics Test

7. The instrument used to measure pressure is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Ammeter	Manometer	Barometer	Voltmeter

8. Which scientist introduced the relationship between Current Voltage and Resistance?

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Ohm's	Hook's	Newton's	Pascal's

9. Voltmeter is used for .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Resistance	Voltage	Ohm	Current

Physics Test

10. F_s = _____ رگڑ کے میعار میں

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
uR	uY	UR	IR

11. The Unit of Charge is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Farad	Capacitance	Joule	Coulombs

12. The relationship between Stress and Strain was introduced by .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Hook's	Newton's	Young Modulus	None

Physics Test

13. Force of attraction or repulsion between the charged bodies is directly proportional to their ..... of the charges.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Product	Sum	Multiple	Square

14. Balloons flies in air , its reason is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Less Density	Equal Weight	Lightness	Heavy

15. Snow floats over water, its reason is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Equal	Equal Volume	Equal Density	Equal Volume

Physics Test

16. The process of distribution of light into seven colours is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) ✓
Respiration	Reflection	Refraction	Dispersion

17. The original length and increase in length is called .....Law.

(a)	(b) ✓	(c)	(d)
Young Modulus	Hook's	Newton's	Ampere's

18. The Unit of work is .....

(a)	(b) ✓	(c)	(d)
Farad	Joule	Watt	Pascal's

Physics Test

19. Torque = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fm	Fd	Fa	ma

20. In Law of gravitation F = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
gM_em/r^2	GM_em/r^2	Gmem/r	GM_eM/r^2

21. In Mass of Earth Me = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Gr^2/g	gr^2/G	gr/G^2	g^2r/G

Physics Test

22. Stress = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Increase in Length / Original Length	Strain	Original Length / Increase in Length	None

23. The Unit of Charge is equal to ..... Coulombs.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.25×10^{-18}	$6.25 \times 10^{+18}$	7.25×10^{16}	6.25 x 10 10^{+19}

24. Young Modulus Y = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Stress	Strain	Strain / Stress	Stress / Strain

Physics Test

1. The Unit of Pressure is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) ✓
Fd	ma	Nm	Nm^{-2}

2. The Unit of Density in MKS system is .....

(a) ✓	(b)	(c)	(d)
Cubic Meter	Cubic cm	Meter	Cubic/ meter

3. Momentum depends upon.....

(a)	(b)	(c) ✓	(d)
Force	Velocity	Mass	Acceleration

1. Arm is ..... Kind of lever.

(a)	(b)	(c) ✓	(d)
2nd	3rd	1st	None

2. The time period of body attached to spring is .....

(a)	(b)	(c) ✓	(d)
$T= 2\pi \sqrt{M/k}$	$T= 2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$	$T= 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$	$T= 2\pi (l/g)$

3. When light enters from denser medium to rare medium turns ..... From perpendicular.

(a) ✓	(b)	(c)	(d)
Away	Towards	Back	Reflect

4. The flight of bird is ..... Newton's Law of motion.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1st	3rd	2nd	Inertial

5. ..... is that force which produces an acceleration of 1 m/sec^2 in 1 kg of body.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Heat	Newton	Energy	None

6. In Capacitor Q = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fd	ma	mv	CV

7. Capacitor ..... Charge.

(a) Store ✓ (b) Release (c) [illegible] (d) Regulate

8. In centripetal force F = [illegible]

(a) mv/r (b) mv^2/r (c) Mv^2/r (d) mv^3/r^2

9. The Mass of earth is equal to .....kg.

(a) 6×10^{12} (b) 6×10^{6} (c) 6×10^{2} (d) 6×10^{24}

10. The Unit of Mass is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Nm	Nm^2	Kg	Km

11 From which force the earth pulls every body towards its center of gravity is called its .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Force	Weight	Power	Energy

12. The time period of Simple Pendulum is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$T= 2\pi\sqrt{M/k}$	$T= 2\sqrt{l/g}$	$T= 2\pi\sqrt{l.g}$	$T= 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$

13. The no of vibrations per second of a vibrating body is called _____ of that body.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Wave length	Time Period	Frequency	Displacement

14. The rate of doing work of a body is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Power	Energy	Work	Capacitance

15. The Unit of electric potential is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Joule	Newton	Coulombs	Farad

16. _____ and force are directly proportional.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Mass	Temperature	Velocity	Acceleration

17. In Newton's second law of motion F = _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fd	BA	ma	None

18. Mass and _____ are represented by the equation W= Mg

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Gravitational	Accelerat ng	Mass	None

19. If temperature of body is 100 and if we heat it further then its temperature .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Increase	Decrease	Same	None

20. When pressure of water is increased then its temperature also .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Decreases	Increases	No change	None

21. The value of G in gravitational constant is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.67 Nm/kg	6.67 x 10 Nm²/Kg	7.7 x 10 Nm	6.67 x 10 Nm²/Kg

22. The diameter of Earth is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.4×10^{-3}	$6.6.7 \times 10^{6}$	7.4×10^{6}	6.4×10^{6}

23. In Ohm's Law V = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fd	IR	ma	None

24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
K Wh	kW	WH	Farad

22. The diameter of Earth is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6.4×10^{-3}	$6.6.7 \times 10^{6}$	7.4×10^{6}	6.4×10^{6}

23. In Ohm's Law V = ...

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fd	IR	ma	None

24. The trade Unit of Electric Energy is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
K Wh	kW	WH	Farad

25 ..... is a sensitive electric instrument that represents the presence of current in a circuit.

(a) Ammeter

(b) Galvanometer ✓

(c) Voltmeter

(d) None

Physics Test

Q. Speed of sound is always ____ than the speed of light.

(a). Greater

(b). Equal

(c). Less

(d). None

Physics Test

Q. Ibn-ul-Haitham worked in the field of

(a). Matter

(b). Electricity

(c). Chemistry

(d). Biology

Physics Test

Q: The Sun & Stars have process of

(a). Fusion

(b). Fission

(c). Photosynthesis

(d). Vaporization

Physics Test

Q:- Density of Water becomes ____ at 4°C

(a). Maximum

(b). Minimum

(c). Equal

(d). Less

Physics Test

Q. [redacted] a vector quantity

(a). Distance

(b). Volume

(c). Acceleration

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q. Rate of change of velocity is called

(a). Velocity

(b). Acceleration

(c). Time Period

(d). Distance

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). Less

(b). Greater

(c). Equal

(d). Maximum

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). Less

(b). Greater

(c). Equal

(d). Maximum

Physics Test

Q: The ratio of input to their Output is called _____

(a). Efficiency

(b). Stress

(c). Strain

(d). Work

Physics Test

Q. When a body hits the ground after falling from a height it makes an angle of

(a). 45°

(b). 60°

(c). 90°

(d). 180°

Physics Test

Q. The normal wire used in the homes have _____ Va...

(a). 50

(b). 60

(c). 230

(d). 220

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). 220

(b). 230

(c). 240

(d). 400

Physics Test

Q. In three phase electrical wiring lines [illegible] volt [illegible]

(a). 220

(b). 230

(c). 240

(d). 400

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). A/B

(b). C

(c). C/D

(d). Normal

Physics Test

Q. A [redacted] plug [redacted] measure up to [redacted] of second.

(a). 1/10

(b). 1/100

(c). 1/20

(d). 1/200

Physics Test

Q5. [redacted]

(a). Density

(b). Mass

(c). Torque

(d). Velocity

Physics Test

Q: [redacted]

(a). Resistance

(b). Velocity

(c). Acceleration

(d). Fusion

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). $E = mc^2$

(b). $E=Fd$

(c). $E=mgh$

(d). $Vit + \frac{1}{2} at^2$

Physics Test

Q- The capacity to do work is called

(a). Work

(b). Energy

(c). Weight

(d). Force

Physics Test

Q. The capacity to do work is called

(a). Work

(b). Energy

(c). Weight

(d). Force

Physics Test

Q. The specific Heat the equation of T is

(a). $\Delta Q/m\Delta T$

(b). $\Delta Q/g\Delta T$

(c). $m\Delta Q/g\Delta T$

(d). $\Delta Qg\Delta T$

Physics Test

Q.

(a). Meter

(b). Volt

(c). Watt

(d). Ampere

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). Dispersion

(b). Reflection

(c). Reverse

(d). Rainbow

Physics Test

Q. Spring of watch is an example of

(a). Mechanical

(b). Electrical

(c). Solar

(d). None

Physics Test

Q: Speed of sound is [illegible] than the speed of light.

(a). Greater

(b). Equal

(c). Less

(d). None

Physics Test

Q. [redacted] worked in the field of

(a). Matter

(b). Electricity

(c). Chemistry

(d). Biology

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). Less

(b). Greater

(c). Equal

(d). Maximum

Physics Test

Q. [redacted]

(a). Condenser

(b). Sensor

(c). Radiator

(d). Steplizer

Physics Test

Q. Equation of Force is equal to the product of mass and

(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

(c). Distance

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q. Momentum is the product of mass and

(a). Force

(b). Velocity

(c). Acceleration

(d). Distance

Physics Test

Q. Density of [redacted] at [redacted] is

(a). 90 °C

(b). 60 °C

(c). 100 °C

(d). 0 °C

Physics Test

Q: Torque is a

(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

(c). Displacement (d)

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q: Torque is a

(a). Acceleration

(b). Velocity

(c). Displacement (d)

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q. In a prism one angle exceed 90° then other two angles are of

(a). 0^0

(b). 45^0

(c). 90^0

(d). 60^0

Physics Test

Q. The force acts on a body which pulls it outward direction then it is called force.

(a). Centripetal

(b). Centrifugal

(c). Inertia

(d). Moment Arm

Physics Test

Q- The rays of Sun reach on Earth due to

(a). Fission

(b). Fusion

(c). Nuclear Reaction

(d). Power

Physics Test

Q. Rate of change of energy is called

(a). Force

(b). Power 

(c). Momentum

(d). Inertia

Physics Test

Q:- Pitch of Sound depends upon

(a). Sound

(b). Air

(c). Medium

(d). Frequency

Physics Test

Q. The relationship of Stress and Strain is called _____ Law.

(a). Joules

(b). Young Modulus

(c). Law of Gravitation

(d). Hooks

Physics Test

Q- Time period of pendulum increases with

(a). Gravitation

(b). Electricity

(c). Length

(d). Time

Physics Test

Q: [redacted]

(a). 1st

(b). 2nd

(c). 3rd

(d). 4th

Physics Test

1. Vector A is represented as .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$\overrightarrow{A}$	$A_{\rightarrow}$	A	All above

Physics Test

1. Vector A is represented as .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$\overrightarrow{A}$	$A_{\rightarrow}$	A	All above

2. If two quantities are directly proportional then their graph is in .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Parallel line	Infinite line	Curved line	Straight Line

3. If a body rotates about its axis and remains equidistant from its axis then its motion is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Vibratory	Translatory	Rotatory	None

Physics Test

4. A stationary body remains to continuous to its stationary state and a moving body remains to continuous its motion. It is called law of .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Inertia	Motion	2nd	3rd

5. Friction is a ..... Force.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Self restoring	Self adjusting	Both a & b	None

6. A tendency of a body to do work is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Power	Heat	Energy	none

Physics Test

7. The equation which does not contains S is called .....Equation of motion.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Second	First	Third	None

8. The equation which does not contains Vf is called ..... Equation of motion.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
First	Third	Second	None

9. The equation which does not contain t is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
First	Second	Both a & b	Third

Physics Test

10. The sum of Neutron and proton in a nucleus is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Positrons	Atomic no	Mass no	Avogadro no

11. Door is ..... kind of lever.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Third	First	Second	Fourth

12. The product of force and displacement is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Momentum	Displacement	Torque	Velocity

Physics Test

13. The length of volume and increase in length is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Stress	Strain	Speed	Elasticity

14. The flying aeroplane has .... Points.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Two	One	Three	None

15. In farenhate scale the boiling point of water is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
273 F°	200 F°	212 F°	312 F°

Physics Test

16. If P = 60 and Q = 20 then from the law of magnification .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5	4	9	15

17. Alpha rays consists of .....particles.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Positive	Negative	Neutral	None

18. 1 kg = _____gm

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
10^{3}	10^{6}	1000	10000

Physics Test

19. In total reflection angle of incident and angle of reflection are _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Sum	Equal	Not equal	Perpendicular

20. In Arm force depends upon _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Fulcrum (Wedge)	Force	Weight	Centre position

21. The central distance of two crests is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Frequency	Trough	Time period	Wave length

Physics Test

22. SHM depends upon .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Time period	Mean position	Extreme position	None

23. The number of basic units is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8	7	11	16

24. In International system of units, Length , Mass, Time, Electric Current, Temperature , Light , Strength of light and unit of quantity are called .....units.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Derived	Basic	Fundamental	None

Physics Test

1. Scissors is _____ kind of lever.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
First	Third	Second	None

2. In simple pendulum if "m" is mass and "k" is spring constant then its time period is equal to .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
$T = 2\pi\sqrt{l/g}$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{m/k}$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{M}$	$T = 2\sqrt{m/k}$

3. The unit of capacitance is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Joule	Energy	Farad	Dielectric

Physics Test

4. Current is a ..... quantity.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Vector	Physical	Chemical	Scalar

5. Gamma rays consists of ..... particles .

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Neutral	Positive	Negative	None

6. The number of derived unit is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9	3	8	7

Physics Test

7. The distance covered in a unit time of a moving body is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Velocity	Speed	Acceleration	Uniform speed

8. In international system of measurements the value of "g" is .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9.8 m/sec	9.8 m. sec	32 F/sec	32 F/sec^2

9. The quantity of matter in a body is called _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Matter	Mass	Density	Volume

Physics Test

10. The rolling friction is .....than that of limiting friction.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Greater	Equal	Same	Less

11. The equation which does not contains Vf is called ..... Equation of motion.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
First	Third	Second	None

12. The Newton's first law of motion is also called law of _____

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Ohm's	nertia	Coulombs	Faraday's

Physics Test

Physics Test

13. The quantities for which we need their unit and magnitude are called .....quantities.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Vectors	Scalars	Magnitude	None

14 The quantities for which we need their unit, magnitude and their direction also called ..... quantities .

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Scalars	Norm	Physical	Vector

15. A transparent body whose three sides are rectangular and two sides are triangular is called.....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Telescope	Mirror	Lenses	Prism

Physics Test

16 ..... is a sight deceive which can be explained by the total internal reflection.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Mirage	Total internal reflection	Reflection	Refraction

17 Whenever light enters from denser to rare medium and angle of incident and angle of reflection are equal and forms 90o angle with each other then it is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Reflection	Refraction	Critica angle	Acute angle

18. In nucleus the number of protons are called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Avogadro no	Atomic no	Mass no	Neutrons

Physics Test

19. The emission of radiation from nucleus is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Chemical reaction	Atomic reaction	Radioactivity	Nuclear fission

20. If atomic numbers of an item are same but their mass numbers are different than they are called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Molecules	Isotopes	Electrons	None

21. Hydrogen has _____ Isotopes .

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	0	2	3

Physics Test

22. The speed of light is .....m/sec.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3×10^{8}	3×10^{6}	3×10^{5}	5×10^{3}

23. N-type materials the free charges are called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Molecules	Positrons	Electrons	Neutrons

24. The thin portion of the transistor is called .....

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Emitter	Collector	Anode	Base

ایک نوری فاصلہ

6. A solar year is equal to .....

(a) 330 m

(b) 9.95×10^{15} m

(c) 9.46 km

(d) None

Two b Three c. Four d. One

Molarity b Current c. Solution d Mixture

Fractional Dist llat on b Normal separation c. Fission d Fusion

a Gonium b Germanium Gallium d. Ga a

a 6000 Km 36000 km c. 32000 Km d 30000 Km

a Current Joule or Nm c. Energy d Power

a Linear b Square Cubic d. Quadratic

a Last shel Octet rule c Ma n rule d Right hand Rule

a Lithium Isotopes c. Helium d Nucleus

a. 4 b. 6 c. 7 8

a Mg H_2O c. NaCl d Cl

Compounds on commerc al scale b Home material c. Industrial material d. Shopping material

a. $3x10^6$ 3×10^6 c. $3x10^7$ d. $3x10^5$

a Ibn-ul-Haitham b. Al-Beroun Goldstein d Aristotle

a Magnetic Field Current c. Temperature d Voltage

a. 70 kg b. 100 kg c. 0 d. Infinite

a. Inertia b. Moment arm c. Law of Force & Acceleration d. Third Law

a. Scalar b. Vector c. Unit d. Identity

a. Nm b. Nm^2 c. N/m d. Nm^3

a. Mass b. Force c. Velocity d. Acceleration

a. Multiplication b. Addition c. Subtraction d. Division

9uF b 3uF c. 6uF d. 10uF

a 1 23 1 33 c. 1 55 d 1 60

1 51 b 2 5 c. 3 5 d 44

a. 3 b. 6 c 7 d. 4

a. Pascal b. Kilogram c Newton d Watt

a. Gram b. Kilogram c Newton d. Mole

a. 0.2 s b. 0.02 s c 2×10^{4} s d. 2×10^{-4} s

a. 0.01 g b. 2 mg c 100 µg d 5000 mg

a. Meter Rule b. Vernier Calipers c Measuring Tap d Screw Gauge

a 1 cm b. 1.0 cm c 1.03 cm d. 1.032 cm

a Mass b. Area c Volume d Level of a Liquid

a. 3.8 cm b 3.08 cm c 3.08 mm d 3.08 m

a. All the digits

b. All the accurately known digits

c. All the accurately known digits and the first doubtful digit

d. All the accurately known and all the doubtful digits

a Speed

b. Area

c. Force

d Distance

a Straight line

b circle

c Line without rotation

d Curved path

a. Circular b. Rotatory c Vibratory d, Random

a. Speed b. Distance c Displacement d Power

a. Along Time-axis b. Along Distance-axis c Parallel to Time-axis d Inclined to Time-axis

a. Moving with constant speed

b. At Rest

c Moving with variable speed

d In Motion

a Car has an acceleration of 1 5 ms^{2}

b. Car has constant speed of 7 5ms^{1}

c Distance travelled by the car is 75 m

d Average speed of the car is 15 ms^{1}

a Speed

b. Acceleration

c Velocity

d Deceleration

a. $10\ ms^{-2}$ b. Zero c. $10\ ms^{-2}$ d. None of these

a Speed b. Velocity c. Displacement d. Distance

a. $10\ ms^{-1}$ b. $20\ ms^{-1}$ c. $25\ ms^{-1}$ d $30\ ms^{-1}$

a. 31.25 m b. 250 m c. 500 m d. 5000 m

a. Torque b. Couple c. Equilibrium d. Neutral Equilibrium

a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. Any Number

a. Acceleration is uniform

b. Speed is uniform

c Speed and acceleration is uniform

d Acceleration is zero

a Is at its highest position

b. Is at the lowest position

c Keeps its height if displaced

d Is situated at its bottom

a Increasing their speed

b. Decreasing their mass

c. Lowering their centre of gravity

d Decreasing their width

a. Angle of Elevation b. Angle of Reflection ✓ Angle of Depression d. None

a. Boher b Newton ✓ Theodor Schwann d. Coulomb

a. Water ✓ 327 Amino Acids c. Carbon d. Cells

a. 1 b. 2 ✓ 3 d. 4

a. Nitrogenous Base, Adenine b. The Sugar, Ribose c. A Chain of three Phosphate Groups bound to Ribose ✓ All of them

a. Night ✓ Day times c. Mid Night d None

✓ 1024 Bytes b. 1024 cm c. 1024 mm d. None

a. Carbon Dioxide ✓ Oxygen c. Water d. None

Cytoplasm b. Oxygen c. Membrane d Nucleus

Kinametics b. Physics c. Mechanics d. Chemistry

a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 2

a. Potential Energy ✓ Kinetic Energy c. Both d. None

a. mgh b. ma ✓ ½ mv² d. None

✓ mgh b. ma c. ½ mv² d. None

a. 1200 Joule ✓ 1500 Joule c. 1000 Joul d. None

a. Induction b. Convection ✓ Conduction d. Heating

a. ½ ✓ 1/6 c. 1/3 d. 6

a. ½ b 1/6 c. 1/3 6

...cribed gravity

Albert Einstein b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton d. Boyles

Isac Newton b. Ibn ul Hathum c. Newton d. Boyles

a. 1587 | 1687 | c. 1887 | d. 1787

a. Basic | Derived | c. Unit | d. None

a. Scalar | Vector | c. Unit | d. None

a. 10^3 b. 10^6 c. 10^4 10^9

a. Plato b. Newton Archimedes d. Galileo

Inertia b. Velocity c. Acceleration d. None

K.E b. P.E c. Power d. Energy

a. K.E P.E c. Energy d. Power

a. Joul Watt c. Km d. Kg

a. Mechanical Energy b. Electrical Energy ✓ Kinetic Energy d. Potential Energy

✓ Newton b. Albert Einstein c. Archimedes d. Byles

a. 1587 ✓ 1687 c. 1787 d. 1887

Atomic Physics b. Nuclear c. Plasma d None

Water b. Copper c. Mercury d. Kerosene

a. Real Virtual c. Small d. Large

Convex lens b. Concave lens c Convex mirror d. Plano concave lens

Toward mean position b External Position c. Outer Side d. None

a Real b Virtual c Small Infinity

a. Gamma ✓ Alpha c. Beta d. None

a Electric Current b. Charge ✓ Heat d. Temperature

a. Copper & Iron ✓ Zinc & Copper c. Zinc & Iron d. None

Electric Current b. Energetic c. Chemical d. Physical

a. Alpha b. Beta Gamma d. None

a. Retina Iris c Pupil d. Lens

a Water ✓ Aluminum c. Copper d. Iron

a. Volt ✓ Ampere c. Candela d. Kelvin

a. 10-20,000 b. 20-30,000 ✓ 40-60,000 d. 10-18,000

Q.	Human capacity of hearing sound is ____hz.						
	a.	20, 00	b.	20×10^6	c.	30, 000	✓ 20,000

Q.	How many types of ways are?			
	✓ 03	b. 02	c. 04	d. 05

Q.	Motion of ceiling fan is:			
	a. SHM	b. Isn't SHM	c. Vibrating Motion	✓ Rotational

Q.	A wave in which the medium vibrates at right angles to the direction of its propagation is called _____.						
	a.	Mechanical Waves	✓ Transverse Waves	c.	Longitudinal Waves	d.	None

Q.	A wave (such as a sound wave) in which the particles of the medium vibrate in the direction of the line of advance of the wave is called _____ wave.						
	a.	Transverse	b. Mechanical	✓	Longitudinal	d.	Electromagnetic

Q.	To convert Ammeter into Galvanometer connecting with:						
	✓	Low resistance or Shunt Resistance	b.	High Resistance	c.	Perpendicular	d.	All of them

Q.	A diverging lens is also called:			
	a. Convex	✓ Concave	c. Both	d. None

Q.	Neutron is havier than Proton _____ times.			
	a. 1636	b. 1736	✓ 1836	d. 1936

Q.	If the mass of the Simple Pendulum is doubled then its time period _____.			
	✓ Increases	b. Decreases	c. Constant	d. Zero

Q.	Time taken by a complete cycle of the wave to pass a point is called_____.
	a. Crest ✓ Time period c. Wavelength d. Trough

Q.	a mechanical phenomenon whereby oscillations occur about an equilibrium point is called _____.
	a. Time period b. Wavelength ✓ Vibration d. Temperature

Q.	The maximum extent of a vibration or oscillation, measured from the position of equilibrium is called _____.
	a. Timeperiod ✓ Amplitude c. Vibration d. Wavelength